

prt fu 1

-1- (WPAT)
 AN - 88-286705/41
 XRAM- C88-127209
 II - Additive for concrete pigments - mfd. by mixing glycol soln. of bio:polymer, e.g. polysaccharide, and aq. lignin-sulphonate soln., and adding wetting agent and preservative
 JC - A93 E12 L02
 PA - (GRUT/) GRUTER H
 IN - GRUTER HJ
 NP - 2
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 AB - (DE3709909)

Cite
on 892

Prod'n. of an additive (I) for concrete pigments comprises (a) prepn. of a non-satd. soln. of a micro-organic biopolymer (II) in a glycol at 35-75 deg. C, (b) a 30-min. wetting and swelling phase followed by stirring, (c) prepn. of 30-70% of the final amt. of neutral water, (d) combining solns. (a)-(c) so that (II) makes up 1-3 wt. % of the intended amt. of (I), leaving to swell for 15-30 mins. and then stirring, (e) dissolving powdered lignin sulphonate (3-5 wt. % of final wt. of (I)) in another 70-30 wt. % water to give a soln. of pH 7-8, (f) combining solns. (d) and (e), with a copolymer-based wetting agent or a Na salt, depending on pigment tpe, and (g) addn. of PhHg-oleate based preservative.

Pref. (II) is based on polysaccharide; neutral water for (c) is prepd. with anhydrous soda; sodium-based lignin sulphonate is used in (e); polycarboxylic acid copolymer or Na salt of a polymeric carboxylic acid is used in (f); a 30% soln. of PhHg-oleate is used.

ADVANTAGE - The process enables the advantages of aq. pigment suspensions to be exploited, with improved storage stability w.r.t. prior-art systems. Larger amts. of oxide pigments, regnerate, carbon-black, etc. can be incorporated and sedimentation is delayed. (3pp Dwg.No.0/0)

SS 3?
 92wo 12102/pn

TERM (92WO 12102/PN) NOT FOUND.
 SS 3 RESULT (0)

SS 4?
 wo9212102

SS 4 RESULT (1)

SS 5?
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